IN THE CLAIMS

Kindly **Replace** Claims 1, 2, 7, 8 and 15 with the following:

B1 1. A frequency converter for converting an intermediate frequency television signal (s2) to a low frequency by means of a mixer (4) which is fed at its radio-frequency signal input (4.1) with the intermediate –frequency television signal (s2) via an intermediate-frequency filter (3) and at its local-oscillator-signal input (4.2) with a local-oscillator signal (u), the frequency of the local-oscillator signal (u) lying in the range of an adjacent channel which is defined by a channel spacing (k_o; k_o*) and a respective television standard, and which after the frequency conversion is suppressed as a converted adjacent channel, or at least attenuated to a negligible residual amplitude, by means of a high-pass selectivity skirt (HP) of a filter device (5).

2. The frequency converter of claim 1, wherein the frequency offset (df) of the local-oscillator signal (u) from the adjacent channel is less than the high-pass cutoff frequency (fg) of the filter device

B2 7. A frequency converter for converting an intermediate-frequency television signal (s2) to a low frequency comprising:

a mixer having a first and second inputs and an output;

a first filter being coupled to said first input of said mixer and adapted to provide an intermediate-frequency television signal (s2) thereto;

an oscillator coupled to said second input of said mixer and adapted to provide an oscillator-signal (u) lying in a range of an adjacent channel which is defined by a channel spacing (k_o; k_o*) and a respective television standard; and

a second filter coupled to said output of said mixer for attenuating said adjacent carrier to a negligible residual amplitude.

8. The frequency converter of claim 7, wherein the frequency offset (df) of the local-oscillator signal (u) from the adjacent channel is less than the high-pass cutoff frequency (fg) of the filter device

15. The method of claim 13, wherein a frequency offset (df) of the oscillator signal (u) from an adjacent channel is less than a high-pass cutoff frequency of the second filter.